

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Settlement of Steel Strike Basic to Industry; Plan to Revive Essential German Output

(Editor's Note: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union.)

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LABOR:
Basic Dispute

A settlement of the steel case portended early solution to a whole string of major strikes affecting basic industries and promised speedy resumption of large-scale production since reconversion has been reported as already 90 per cent completed.

In stepping into the steel dispute to prevent a shutdown of the nation's mills supplying vital material to American industry, President Truman proposed a settlement on the basis of a wage increase approximating 10 per cent and a price boost to operators in the neighborhood of \$4 a ton. Though representing a compromise between the two parties, the offer fell below the CIO-United Steel Workers' minimum demands and also ignored their position that price raises were unnecessary.

Because solution of the steel controversy would enable industry to accurately estimate costs partly based on steel prices, an early settlement of the automobile and electrical appliance walkouts was expected to follow.

Meanwhile, government conciliators worked feverishly for a settlement of the CIO and AFL strike against the big packers as the nation's meat supply diminished.

While the packers resisted pressure to increase their offer of 7½ cent hourly boost under present price ceilings, the CIO cut its demands from 25 cents per hour to 17½ cents and the AFL to 15 cents. A number of smaller operators signed with both unions at the latter figure, with the promise of additional increases to cover higher wages agreed to by Wilson, Armour, Swift and Cudahy.

Though the government gave in to the packers' demands for higher ceilings in an effort to avert a walkout threatening the nation's meat supply, its original offer of raising the price on semi-processed meat sold to the U.S. was rejected on the grounds that there was no assurance of a large volume of purchases.

DEMOCRATIZATION:
Hear 'Ike'

Calling himself "only a GI" although he officially was "of the brass," bald, boyish-looking Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, army chief of staff, appeared before a joint congressional committee to personally report on the demobilization slowdown, which has aroused temp demobilizations the world over.

Declaring that the new program was adopted to break an excess of discharges over the original schedule, "Ike" said that we would have "run out of army" by April unless the slowdown was put into effect. As it is, he said, 1,665,000 more men have been released than planned and another 2,000,000 will be separated within the next five months.

Vigorously denying that the slowdown was prompted by the desire of high officers to retain their rank, or by efforts to push military conscription through congress, Eisenhower said that sufficient men were required to occupy enemy territory.

Forecast Drop in World Sugar Harvest

A 405,000-ton decrease in world sugar production for 1945-46 at 7.3 million tons is expected to be the smallest since 1923. Increased harvests of sugar cane in the western hemisphere also have been offset by decreased production in the Far East, Africa, Australia and the Pacific, and an estimated crop of 32.5 million tons for 1945-46 would be 600,000 tons less than the year before.

Though North America's beet sugar production has been upward since 1943, Europe's has been down-

VETS:
Buck Outsiders

Carrying banners proclaiming that "We Can't Live on Promises," "We Fought for the U. S. A. and Now We're Discarded," and "Welcome Home for What?" World War II vets picketed every mine about Lansford, Pa., in a drive for jobs held by outsiders who accepted employment in the pits during the war years.

While thousands of United Mine Workers in the area refused to cross the ex-G.I.'s picket line, officials of the Edison Anthracite Coal company refused to discharge outsiders just because they were not born in the district, claiming that it would be liable to lawsuit. Many of the demonstrators had never been previously employed, Edison having rehired all old employees discharged from service.

Despite UMW admonitions against acting against union members, various locals in the area passed resolutions that all outsiders who accepted employment in the mines since January, 1940, or opened businesses in the district were to leave. In formulating their demands, miners declared that since the pits were the principal source of employment about Lansford, hiring of outsiders seriously cramped job opportunities for town residents.

UNO:
Faces Test

No sooner had the United Nations organization to preserve postwar peace gotten underway than it appeared headed for its first substantial test over Iran's appeal for security against alleged Russian de- sions on the middle-eastern state.

At the same time, Indonesian natives were to call on UNO for support in their fight against the re-establishment of Dutch colonial rule in the East Indies, but since no member nation was expected to sponsor their plea, they could not hope for a hearing.

Iran's determination to push for a showdown, even against British persuasion to defer discussion at this time in the interests of unity, posed a delicate problem, since Iranian delegates could take the issue before the general assembly if the security council which includes Russia vetoed action.

Oil-rich and occupying a strategic gateway to southern Russia, Iran has been under heavy Red pressure

For continuing agitation, several G.I.s were ordered confined to quarters in Hawaii.

GERMANY:
Map Production

Even as church leaders besought President Truman's approval for providing Germany with private relief to avert privation this winter, the war, state and agriculture departments conferred on plans for furnishing material for the revival of essential civilian industry within the reich.

Under the program contemplated, the army would be placed in direction of production on the theory that the provision of vital commodities is necessary to maintain order and health within the occupation zone. The undertaking would represent the second step in occupation policy, the first dealing with prevention of chaos in the immediate wake of war and resurgence of organized op-

In supplying Germany with raw materials for essential output, the U.S. proposes to be careful not to stock such heavy industries as iron and steel which might be reconvered to war purposes, or to re-establish any plants that might be earmarked for removal for reparations.

Further, in permitting a resumption of essential production, the U.S. plans to retain close control over the distribution. Sufficient supplies would be allocated for the civilian population while exports of the remainder would be allowed for re- Supply America and building up overseas balances for purchase of raw materials for industries established under Allied agreement.

Disclosure of the government plan for reviving vital German industry coincided with Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam's appeal to President Truman to permit Protestant churches of this country to ship clothing to the reich this winter. President of the Federal Council of Churches, Bishop Oxnam revealed that thousands of bales of wear packed and only awaited permission to send it.

Having just returned from a tour of Europe with other church officials, Bishop Oxnam joined in a report commending the government decision to supply the reich with 500,000 tons of food to help relieve an ill-balanced and inadequate diet. Because of the lack of heat and the want of irreparable clothing, however, a serious need exists for apparel, it was said.

AUTO INDUSTRY:
Huge Expansion

In preparing to capitalize on a tremendous backlog of five years, plus normal demand, the automobile industry has laid plans for plant expansion and rehabilitation aggregating 800 million dollars.

Of the 800 million dollars, General Motors will spend 500 million. Having originally planned a 150 million dollar program, Ford has added another 50 million for a grand total of 550 million. Chrysler will lay out 100 million dollars.

Washington Digest

America Faces Task of
Finishing Job in Germany

New Policy Needed for Constructive Restoration of Reich; British and Russians Ahead of U.S. in Creating Order.

By BAUKHAGE
News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, 1616 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

En route to Washington.—This is being written somewhere over the Atlantic ocean in the bright sunlight several thousand feet above a ceiling of snowy cloud. Hours ago we dropped down on Santa Maria in the Azores into one of the island's typical gray, windy, winter drizzles. After a good breakfast and a little rest we took off for Bermuda.

This is not going to be a trivogue. It is a chronicle of some of the impressions I have garnered as I watched America enter its second phase as a world power, actually at work in attempting to build a new Europe. Everywhere, from almost the first day I reached the Paris airport and chatted with some Americans bound for an International Labor conference, to the moment a little while ago when a hospital air corps general "moaned low" to me, as he called it, to the accompaniment of the wind outside—everywhere I have heard earnest, anxious voices raised in the same query: Is America willing to finish the job?

I heard this concern frankly expressed from the lips of American officials like Minister Murphy and Military Governor General Clay in Berlin. I heard another version of it from Ambassador Caffrey in the American Embassy in Paris. I heard it repeated by professors and doctors, among the civilians and technicians and specialists, among the military—the men who are doing "better than a good job" as Byron Price said in the special report to the President in November.

I do not pretend to have been able to make as exhaustive a study of conditions in American occupied Germany as Price did but what I would like to do is to report some of my own impressions formed in discussing the main points he stressed.

Although less than a month intervened since Price wrote up his findings and I followed his trail, I get the impression that the "civilization" of the American government in Germany has well begun and will move steadily toward toward its goal of completion in June as Price suggests it should. Personally, it seems to me that it might be better to set as a limit for the period of complete transmogrification from an informed regime to plain clothes, a measure of accomplishment. Circumstances might alter specifications.

Note Change
In Sentiment

Typical of the rapidity of the change both in conditions in Germany and in sentiment at home is the question of whether America would be willing to send enough food to Germany to prevent starvation and the epidemics which would surely be expected if German physical resistance was not built up. An increased amount of calories is now assured and I might say that you would be surprised at the surprise expressed by a certain high official in Berlin when Washington "came across." Sentiment in that respect changed in the States but I am afraid it wasn't due to any keen realization that it was part of finishing an important job. It was just a sentimental and charitable gesture, typical of Americans who don't like to see anybody starve. It was not a practical response to a cold-blooded necessity.

Nevertheless, we can write that point of view on the credit side. We've been spared a fight against disease. But what about the twin factors stressed by Price and everyone else who knows anything about Europe today: the economic unification and the French deadlock which prevents it?

How much interest is America displaying on that subject? From what General Clay said to me I feel he believes a solution of his major problem is impossible unless Germany is united in a single economic unit. There are no present prospects.

The French are stubborn and their motivating emotion in refusing to permit German industry of the Saar and Ruhr valleys to try to pay the nation's own way is fear—fear as it was from 1870 until 1914, when it was justified. And from 1933 to 1945 when fear has grown. Unless the rest of

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GRASSROOTS

by WRIGHT A. PATTERSON

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

TYING WAGES TO PROFITS CAN PRESERVE FREE ENTERPRISE

SOME EDITORIAL WRITERS

and many industrialists, insist that

making profits the basis of wages

would mean the death of our free

enterprise system. They say produc-

tion on which a wage structure

should, or can, be erected. They

have not backed such assertions with

reasons, logical or otherwise, but

evidently have expected the people,

to accept that statement as a fact.

Years ago railroad management

was insistent that the people had no

concerns with freight and passenger

rates, made by management other

than to pay the rates if they wished

to travel or to ship. That was "the

public be damned" policy adopted by

the roads that brought drastic regula-

tion. Had it not brought regulation

the continuance of such a policy

would have resulted in nationalization.

If some self-adjusting basis for

wage regulation is not arrived at we

will continue to have, for the future

as in the past, intense industrial

strife. The greatest danger to free

enterprise is that out of such con-

tinued strife will come nationaliza-

tion. That is what is happening in

Europe and it can happen in

America.

The seizure and operation of in-

dustrial plants on the part of gov-

ernment is but a first step toward

nationalization. It is a step the rad-

ical elements have attempted to

force by tying up production. It is

a process that can become perma-

nent operation, and when it has

reached that point, free enterprise

is dead.

We need unlimited production, all

we are capable of producing. Out

of such production would come both

lower prices to consumers and in-

creased profits for capital. But in-

creased production is dependent upon

labor, and labor must be en-

couraged to produce in peace-

time as it was in wartime, by incen-

tive pay. Wages based on profits,

provide the needed incentive. It is

the simple process of increased pro-

duction, increased profits, increased

wages and decreased prices. There

is no sacrifice of the rights or func-

tions of management; no sacrifice for

capital, but rather a guarantee that

labor will not take all, and competi-

tion will protect the rights of the

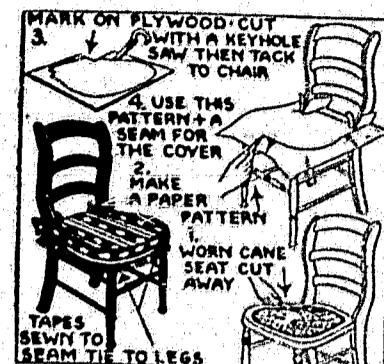
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D.
N.
newspaper Union.

An Attractive Chair From Odds and Ends

A BATTERED side chair, a scrap of plywood, part of a can of flat paint, and a can of delphinium blue enamel; a piece of blue and white ticking and a strip of coarse white material that was



raveled out to make narrow fringe. Combined, these odds and ends made an attractive chair.

The old chipped white enamel was run with casein and then fine sandpaper until smooth. The seat was next; then flat paint which was allowed to dry twenty-four hours before applying enamel. Next, the cover was made with a straight two-inch fringe trimmed band and ties around the uprights of the back.

NOTE — This chair seat is from BOOK 10 which contains more than thirty other thrifty homemaking ideas. Books are 15¢ each postpaid. Write direct to:

MRS. RUTH WYETH SPEARS
Bedford Hills, New York
Drawer 10
Enclose 15 cents for Book 10.
Name _____
Address _____

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Invest in Your Country—
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Creamulsion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and remove colds. It is a safe, mild and natural remedy to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creamulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly relieves the cough or you are to have your money back.

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A favorite household antiseptic dressing and liniment for 95 years—It contains soothing gums to relieve the soreness and ache of over-used and strained bodies. Take a few drops and rub on the sore, aching, insect bites, cuts and raw, burning, wind and sun burn, chafing and chapped skin. Its antiseptic action lessens the danger of infection whenever the skin is cut or broken.

Keep a bottle handy for the minor aches and pains of everyday life. At your druggist—trial size, bottle 35¢; household size 65¢; economy size \$1.35.

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Sole makers of

Balsam of Myrrh

WNU—2 05-46

That Naging Backache

May Warn of Disordered Kidney Action

Modern life with its hurry and worry, irregular habits, improper eating and drinking, and lack of exercise, often throws heavy strain on the work of the kidneys. They are apt to become over-taxed and fail to filter wastes and other impurities from the life-giving blood.

You may suffer naging backache, headache, dizziness, getting up nights, and other symptoms of kidney trouble, unless all ways out. Other signs of kidney or bladder disorder are sometimes burning, scanty or too frequent urination.

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DOANS PILLS

OVERNIGHT GUEST

By BEN AMES WILLIAMS
WNU FEATURES

THE STORY THIS FAR: Adam Bruce, department of Jaffles operator vacationing in the Northeastern hills, where he had formerly lived, ran into his previous boss, Inspector Tope, and Mrs. Tope. He recommended that the Topes spend the night at Dewain's Mill, operated by Bee Dewain, whom Bruce regarded very highly. Later that night Tope phoned Bruce to come out to the auto camp and have Ned Quill, a state trooper, join them. Despite the fact Bruce was to leave the next morning, he went out to meet Tope, knowing that something serious had happened. He was assured that Bee was not in trouble. He was to meet them at the Faraway cottage.

CHAPTER II

While Tope began to get out the bags, Bee and Mrs. Tope approached the cabin and the girl produced a key. Then, as she tried the knob, she said in a surprised tone, half to herself: "Why, that's funny! It's unlocked!"

She entered and began to raise shades and let in a flood of light, and when Tope followed, with a bag in each hand, she was explaining to Mrs. Tope:

"You see, I had all the furniture built in. It's cheaper than buying."

Tope set down the bags; and he saw beds end to end along one wall, and a chest of drawers beyond. The beds appeared to promise comfort. The carpenter had built frames to support the springs and sheathed these frames down to the floor, so there was no chance for dust and rubbish to accumulate underneath. There were windows in front and rear and toward the brook; and a fireplace at one end, with birch logs ready for the match, and kindling and crumpled newspaper under them on the clean hearth upon which, clearly, there had never been a fire.

Said Bee Dewain: "I'll open the windows. It seems stuffy. Would you like a blaze?"

"I think so," Mrs. Tope agreed. "It may be chilly."

Tope crossed to touch a match to the paper under the kindling; but as he stooped down, he noticed something lying on the hearth, and held his hand.

It was a thing of no apparent importance. Another man, even though he saw it, would have discovered in this object no implications at all. It was simply a match which had been lighted and allowed to burn down till only half an inch of uncharred wood remained.

Tope's eye was caught by this match almost completely burned, and he saw two or three more, lying here and there. He had an old habit of noticing unimportant things, of suspecting importance in them; so now before he lighted the fire, he searched in the kindling and in the crumpled paper and on the hearth behind and beneath the logs, till he collected eleven matches which had like the first been lighted and burned almost to the ends before they were thrown away.

Bee Dewain was saying: "And when will be ready at seven o'clock. Now if there's anything else you want—"

"You say we're the first ones to occupy this camp?" Tope asked mildly.

"The very first," Bee assured him. "I do hope you'll be comfortable." She turned to the door. "When supper's ready we'll ring a bell! You'll be sure to hear!"

As the girl's steps passed out of hearing, Mrs. Tope said: "Oh, we forgot to give her the message from Adam Bruce!"

"I was thinking of something else," Tope confessed; and he asked: "Need anything more out of the car?"

"Not for just one night!"

"We might stay longer," he suggested, and she smiled.

"Because a brook runs past the door!"

"When I see a place that looks fishy, I always want to try it out," he confessed. Something in his tone made her look at him; but he chuckled disarmingly. She began to unpack the few things they would directly:

"Miss Dewain, may we change our minds about Faraway?" And she explained, smiling apologetically. "Mr. Tope lived in an apartment before we were married, and now he isn't happy unless he can hear traffic going by. He wants to be nearer the road."

"Of course," Bee assented. "I'll have Earl shift your bags while we eat supper."

Tope asked. "Have you a pay station here?"

The girl said: "Yes indeed!" She showed him the phone in the closet under the stairs.

When he emerged, he said at once: "You know, Miss Dewain, I think we have a mutual friend, Adam Bruce?"

The girl cried with quick interest: "Do you know Adam?"

He hesitated, said at last: "Why, these?" He pointed to the mantel; she came to look, and he showed her those eleven burned stubs of matches which he had arranged in order there. "I found them in the fireplace," he said, watching her.

"Why not?" she protested.

He smiled. "Probably the carpenters or the plumbers or the electricians threw them there, when they were finishing up the cabin."

"They wouldn't be working at night," he insisted.

"At night? Of course not! But they'd be smoking, lighting pipes and things!"

"Whoever lighted these matches used them to see by."

She said briskly: "Nonsense! You've too much imagination! Are you trying to scare me?"

"Adam?" the newcomer echoed. "Our young friend Bruce?" His tone was sardonic, hostile.

Be introduced him; and he bowed, smiling. "Balser Wade, otherwise known as the Lone Wolf," he explained. "I have the dignity of a cabin named after me, as Miss Dewain may have told you." And he asked: "What particular idiocy has our Mr. Bruce committed now?"

No one answered him, but Mrs. Tope saw her husband's glance rest upon the violinist, a lively speculation in the old man's eye. Then others came trooping in. The Murrell twins and their father and mother Mrs. Tope had already seen; but there were others, new arrivals, men. Miss Dewain introduced them. Mr. Whitlock, she said, and Mr. Beal.

The supper was a good one and most of them ate in a silence that was to some degree enforced; for Mrs. Murrell, almost from the first, monopolized the conversation. Once Tope interjected a question.

"You say you've been here two weeks, Mrs. Murrell? I thought most people just stayed overnight."

"Most of them do," Mrs. Murrell agreed. "But Mrs. Priddy, the cook here, is my step-sister; and I always did say I'd rather eat her cooking than anybody's. Poor thing, she hates working all day in the kitchen; but she married that good-for-nothing Earl Priddy, and she's had to support him ever since."

Some pot or pan rattled angrily in the kitchen, and Mrs. Tope suspected that Mrs. Priddy had perhaps meant to overhear. Bee said hurriedly:

"Of course we have a lot of people here in the course of a week—coming and going all the time."

"I suppose the weekends are your busy times?" Tope suggested.

"Well, yes," Bee agreed. "There were six cabins full last night, and eight Saturday night!"

But Mrs. Murrell, not to be silenced, turned her catechism to Whitlock and Beal; and Mrs. Tope saw that Tope watched Whitlock with an unobtrusive eye. After supper, without apology or excuse, these two men went out of doors, and Tope turned to Mrs. Tope, al-most briskly.

"Shall we go to our cabin, my dear?" he asked. "I thought you might read aloud to me a while."

Mrs. Tope had never read aloud to him; yet she betrayed no least surprise at this suggestion. "We must finish our book," she agreed, and rose.

Inspector Tope turned with Mrs. Tope toward their new cabin. It was called Cascade. On the stoop, he paused and looked around. Dusk cloaked them from every view. He made sure of this, and he said in a low tone:

"Go inside, my dear. Talk, turn on the light. Draw the blinds. Read aloud. I'll come soon." And without waiting for her assent, he slipped away, his feet silent on the carpet of pine needles.

Mrs. Tope was half impatient with this mystery, and half alarmed. Nevertheless after a moment she obeyed him. She went in, and drew the blinds. Then in sudden haste, the darkness was frightening—she switched on the lights, and found a magazine in her bag and began obediently to read aloud. Alone in the cabin, her voice went monotonous and low.

But her eyes did not stay fixed on the page. Her nerves were steady enough, yet the steadiest nerves might have been shaken by this necessity of sitting alone, in a small closed cabin with drawn blinds.

Adam turned the door open, and he was in. Sure embers of a fire still glowed on the hearth, and he added fresh wood, and stood with his back to the fire, intensely alert, listening for any sound outside, wondering where Tope was, and what the old man had to tell, and how soon he would appear. But almost at once he heard soft footsteps on the turf-mat on the gravel drive—outside, and then, without knocking, Tope opened the door. He came in, Mrs. Tope behind him.

"Hello, Adam," he said mildly.

"I didn't expect to see you again so soon," Adam confessed, gripping the other's hand. "Hello, Mrs. Tope. Inspector. In this is a wild-goose chase, I'll take it out of your hide. I'm supposed to be back on the job at noon tomorrow."

He shook his head. "No, not tonight. Tomorrow, maybe, while we eat supper."

Her eyes were grave, but she made no comment; and they came down to the Mill together, came into the bright dining-room. Bee Dewain was here alone, and Mrs. Tope said directly:

"Miss Dewain, may we change our minds about Faraway?" And she explained, smiling apologetically. "Mr. Tope lived in an apartment before we were married, and now he isn't happy unless he can hear traffic going by. He wants to be nearer the road."

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Bee, her eyes dancing, tossed her head; and Tope said watching her: "He warned us not to mention his name; said if we did, you wouldn't take us in!"

"Adam's an idiot!" said Bee Dewain, her cheeks red. While Tope was at the phone, the supper bell had been rung violently by some one at the kitchen door; and as Bee

spoke, perhaps summoned by the bell, the gray-haired violinist appeared in time to hear her words.

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Duplicate

Junior Grand Champion



Frank Trainor, Pontiac, Ill., and his 228 pound Berkshire which was awarded the 4-H Grand Championship over all breeds at the Chicago Market Fat Stock Show the first week of December. In addition to his 4-H activities, which netted him this supreme award at this year's wartime edition of the world famous International Livestock Exposition, the youthful Illinoisan has been operating a 320 acre farm the last two years, due to the continued illness of his father. Next year with the return of a brother from the armed forces, they expect to operate a farm of 480 acres. However, this is Frank's last year in 4-H work, and his win with his Berkshire comes as a fitting climax to his ten years' participation in the farm youth program.

FARM NEWS

The poultry industry in New England has made big gains in the last few years. In Connecticut and Massachusetts, poultry raising has replaced dairying as the most important farm enterprise. In Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island the race between cows and hens is close. In Vermont alone more than 100,000 hens are being raised by a comfortable margin.

Newly elected officers of the Maine Poultrymen's Society are: President, Wilson Morse, of Waterford; vice-president, Alton Rickard of Turner; and Clarence Conant of Bucksfield; secretary, Rockwood Berry, of Livermore, and treasurer, Donald Prince, of Turner.

Visitors at the University of Maine during Farm and Home Week, March 25 to 28, will have the opportunity to meet Ole Arnesen, Rachel Man-O-War, Archelle Burd, and Darkey Gubles. They may be found contentedly chewing their oats at the college dairy barn. The gardeman will be pleased to make introductions. All are aristocrats in their own right with individual records of more than 520 pounds of butter fat and more than 14,400 pounds of milk to their credit for their latest lactation periods.

Potato shipments from Maine to January 21 were 26,450 carloads. Shipments last year to the same date were 24,178 carloads. Shipped for the 1944-45 season to date 50,819 carloads.

SONGO POND

Mr and Mrs Ray Jewell with Mr and Mrs Floyd Kimball were in Kimball one day recently.

Mr and Mrs Bob Thompson and little daughter of Norway were at their father's, Leroy Buck's, Sunday.

Elmer Saunders of Bethel was a caller at Hollie Grindles Monday evening.

Hollie Grindles has been suffering from neuralgia. He returned to work Monday.

Gull and Carroll Buck were called at Hollie Grindles Monday afternoon.

Mrs Clark's son, was a visitor recently at Sheldon Grover's, where he is employed as house keeper.

ANOVER Correspondent

Mrs. W. W. Worcester

W. C. Holt was in town Thursday last week.

Mrs Freeman Ellingwood and his son, John Hollis, returned from the Ellingwood Community Hospital yesterday of last week. Mr. Ellingwood's sister, Jennie, is assisting in the Ellingwood home.

Mrs Florence Massey, Jackman, is a guest Friday and Saturday at the home of Mrs. Ella Russell. Mrs. Massey is from Farmington State Teacher's College and is to be the mother at Rumford Point for the remainder of the year, while Miss Russell returns to F S T C.

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Willa Peney Saturday, January 26 at the Rumford Community Hospital.

Due to the storm of snow and sleet Friday of last week, there was no school, no roads, and no mail for that day. Chester Cummins and daughter Ann stayed overnight in Bethel.

The snow plow from Rumford

SED CARS WANTED IN GOOD CONDITION
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STATION

ELDING

BATTERIES

ANTI-FREEZE

EDWARD LOWELL, Prop.

CHURCH STREET

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION ASKS HELP OF CITIZENS

The patriotism of citizens of the State of Maine is unquestioned. 90,000 of its men and women have worn the uniform of the armed forces of the United States during World War II. Those that were unable to serve in uniform rendered their country great service in the fields and factories on the home front. Millions of dollars were invested in war bonds to support the boys on the fighting fronts.

But the time for cessation of patriotic effort has not come! Our boys, some whole, others injured, are returning to civilian life. For them the war is not over; it should not be for you. It remains to help them bind up the physical and psychological wounds of war, to speed their readjustment to normal life, and to help them support themselves and their families while the readjustment process is going on.

Your government is attacking this readjustment problem through several agencies, chief of which is the Veterans Administration. This organization is pledged to render service to veterans under the current laws. It strives to obviate all delays in processing claims for benefits, in supplying vocational guidance, hospitalization and treatment, and in rendering many other services. However, the increasing flood of men returning to civilian life is putting a great strain upon the Veterans Administration organization. In order to render the type and character of service our boys deserve, and should have, it is of utmost importance that additional personnel be obtained immediately.

Mr. Rodney Howe, Correspondent

EAST BETHEL

Mrs. Rodney Howe, Correspondent

Mrs. Edith Howe returned home Saturday after being at her son's for four weeks.

Mr and Mrs Leland Coolidge's youngest son is recovering from bronchial pneumonia.

Mrs. David Foster and infant daughter, Josephine Marie, returned Sunday from the Rumford Community hospital.

W. G. Holt and son, Joseph, and Raymond were in Boston several days last week to visit Mrs. W. G. Holt who is ill in a hospital there. Mrs. Joseph Holt stayed with Mrs. May Kimball.

Mrs. Bernice Noyes, Fred and James Haines have been ill with colds.

Mrs. Arthur Jordan and son, and Dean Farrar of Rumford were weekend guests of Mr and Mrs Irwin Farrar and Mrs. Jordan and son returned to Rumford Sunday. Mr. Farrar stayed until Monday. He is to be employed at the Rumford Hospital.

Mr and Mrs Clarence Remington's baby is ill.

Rhoda Mackay and Lewis Powers of Norway were Sunday guests at Mr and Mrs. Dana Harrington's.

Mr and Mrs. Cleveland Bartlett received word that their son, Bernard is on his way to the states.

Mrs. Victor Brooks returned from New York Wednesday. Her husband received his discharge from the Navy and came Thursday.

Walter Thurlow and friends were in town Sunday visiting relatives.

Mrs. Flora Klerstead of Bryant Pond is ill at the home of Mr and Mrs. O. B. Farwell.

Mr and Mrs. Willis Bartlett of Portland were weekend guests of Mr and Mrs. Urban Bartlett and son.

Mrs. Carrie Bartlett is confined to her bed with a cold.

Mr and Mrs. Robert Husted, Rodney Howe, and Stephen Abbott were in Lewiston Tuesday to attend the Trade Show at the Armory.

George Davis presents fell and broke some ribs. He is staying at Mrs. Ed Taylor's house up to Mrs. Martin Hardy's Sunday and Monday.

Richard Cole is sick with a cold.

Mrs. Evelyn Knobell was a supper and evening guest of George Abbott on night last week.

Mr and Mrs. Otto Indle and son were at Mr. Larson's. Mr and Mrs. Herman Clark's Sunday.

Charles Smith was at Bethel on Saturday.

Harold Abbott has taken a teaching position at Milford. He taught there before entering the service.

Elmer Hardy visited his mother, Mrs. Mertie Hardy Sunday. He was also a caller at George Abbott's.

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Kathleen Norris Says:

You Have to Take Something

Bell Syndicate - WNU Features.



"Be happy. Accept the dark with the bright, and rejoice if you can lift your problems up and out of the great natural sum of trouble."

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

HERE is not a woman in the length and breadth of America, at this moment, who is not putting up with some circumstance that is almost unendurable.

The world, for many years, has been very sick. We bore up pretty well when the fever was high and the symptoms so dangerous that it seemed as if we mightn't recover; now we're in for the trying, exacting, pettish, quarrelsome, bored, tedious time of convalescence, and it's going to take whatever we can muster of courage and character.

Young wives with small babies are absolute slaves these days, either tackling the herculean jobs of dishes and dishes, playtime and mealtime, marketing and cooking, beds and dust, telephone and nose colds—all by themselves, or paying a good round dollar an hour for not too effective help.

Mothers and fathers of boys just back from service are learning, with heartache, how deep the world-poisoning penetrated it to the young hearts, how hard it is for the boys to take up civilian jobs to fit them selves quickly into civilian living again.

Everyone is Worried.

Doctors are overworked to the dropping point. Business managers are harassed by the irreconcilable margin between ceiling prices and rising wages. Strikes are darkening thousands of households. Hospitals are full of physically wounded boys struggling back to life and to usefulness, and of boys more seriously wounded—wounded in soul and mind, who in puzzlement and darkness must somehow work their way toward the light.

So the goodness take pick up your own share and carry it, and make light of it, and help us all get through! Don't complain that your husband never praises you, or that he doesn't tell you about his business or keeps you short of money or takes an interest in other women, or talks rudely to you when he's had a drop too much, or does or doesn't do a thousand other things that ring at you like midges all day and keep you from being happy.

Be happy. Accept the dark with the bright, and rejoice if you can lift your problems up and out of the great natural sum of trouble, and establish a trustful, financially sound, affectionate, capable家庭. We need a million of them, we need 10 million—we could use 40 million.

If 10 million women suddenly wakes up to their blessings, decided to ignore their fears or disadvantages or pretensions or uncharitable desires, decided to shoulder the load and go straight ahead uncomplaining toward the goal of prosperity and happiness, at a right ahead of us, how much faster we'd reach it!

Gloomy Grandmas

Betty Van, for example, Betty is all fat andibus because Van's mother lives with them. Betty has babies aged five and three, and eight in the offing.

She is worried with the children, wastes Betty, and of course does a lot of the work, and I only think I could be half of her.

Cautions About Blowing

Blowing is sometimes used in an attempt to cover or camouflage yet to cover or disguise caused by poor washing methods. Careful washing and rinsing to insure a white wash are effective. When blowing is used, it must be handled with care to avoid streaks and blue spots. Mix the blowing in the water just before using, and keep the clothes in motion while they are in it. It is safest to dip the garments in the blowing water a few at a time, never let them stand and soak.

"She talks of such beds and rooms..."

HOUSEHOLD MEMOS... by Lynn Chambers



Follow Rules for Melt-in-Your-Mouth Muffins

(See Recipes Below)

Quick Hot Breads

Taste-tempting hot breads add a flavorful touch to any meal. Golden-crusted muffins or fluffy biscuits are the perfect accompaniment to meat and salads and go equally well with a glass of milk for a snack or with coffee or tea for breakfast.

Don't shy away from making muffins because you fear only fair results. Quick breads are the most easily mixed of all baked goods and you need to bear in mind only a few simple rules to have success.

The most important point to remember is not to "over-mix." Muffin batter, for example, should be "bumpy"—stirred only until the dry ingredients are dampened by the liquid. Biscuits should not be worked to death—they will be more flaky and tender if the cook is not too ambitious.

Quick hot breads are an easy way to put appetite appeal into the simplest meal.

Served with butter and jam, they will really give the family something to look forward to even if the main dish is hash from leftover roast or soup and salad from an accumulation of dabs of food in the refrigerator.

Cheese adds flavor as well as protein to a meal when made with muffins like the following:

*Cheese Muffins.

(Makes 12 medium-sized muffins)

2 1/2 cups sifted all-purpose flour

2 teaspoons baking powder

1/2 cup salt

1/2 cup grated American cheese

1 egg

1/2 cup melted butter

Sift flour once, measure, sift into mixing bowl with baking powder and salt. Add grated cheese and mix thoroughly. Beat egg, add milk and melted butter, and pour into the center of the dry ingredients. Stir quickly until dry ingredients are just dampened. Batter should not be smooth. Fill greased muffin pan about 2/3 full. Bake in a moderately hot oven (400 to 425 degrees) oven for 25 to 30 minutes.

Spice Muffins.

2 cups sifted flour

1/2 cup sugar

1 cup milk

1/2 cup melted shortening

1 teaspoon ginger

1 teaspoon nutmeg

1 teaspoon cinnamon

3 teaspoons baking powder

1 teaspoon salt

Sift together all dry ingredients.

Combine egg, sugar, shortening and milk. Add dry ingredients and stir until smooth. Fill greased muffin pans 2/3 full and bake in a moderately hot oven (400 to 425 degrees) oven for 25 to 30 minutes.

What are our standards for making biscuits? Perfect biscuits are light and fluffy, fairly straight and even on the sides, level on top, well shaped and regular. Their tender crust is golden brown and rather smooth. When broken open, they show a creamy white, fluffy crumb which is even and fine-grained.

Over-mixing, or too long kneading of the dough makes biscuits tough with a pale crust. Speed and light handling are essential for flakiness.

Under-mixing, on the other hand, causes lack of flakiness in biscuits.

These biscuits also lack in volume. The fat needs to be well distributed for a flaky texture.

The proportions for plain biscuits are as follows:

2 cups flour

2 teaspoons baking powder

1/2 cup shortening

1 cup brown sugar

2 eggs

1/2 cup milk

1/2 cup cut, cooked prunes, well drained

Prunes and nuts for decoration

Sift together first four ingredients.

Cream shortening and add sugar

and beat until light and fluffy.

Lynn Says:

Here are tips on egg cookery:

Beads on a meringue come from too much sugar. Frothy meringue comes from too little sugar. Two tablespoons of sugar to one egg white is a good rule to follow.

Eggs keep better if they are not washed before refrigerating.

Never place meringue on a hot pie filling; it will form syrup between filling and meringue and "skid."

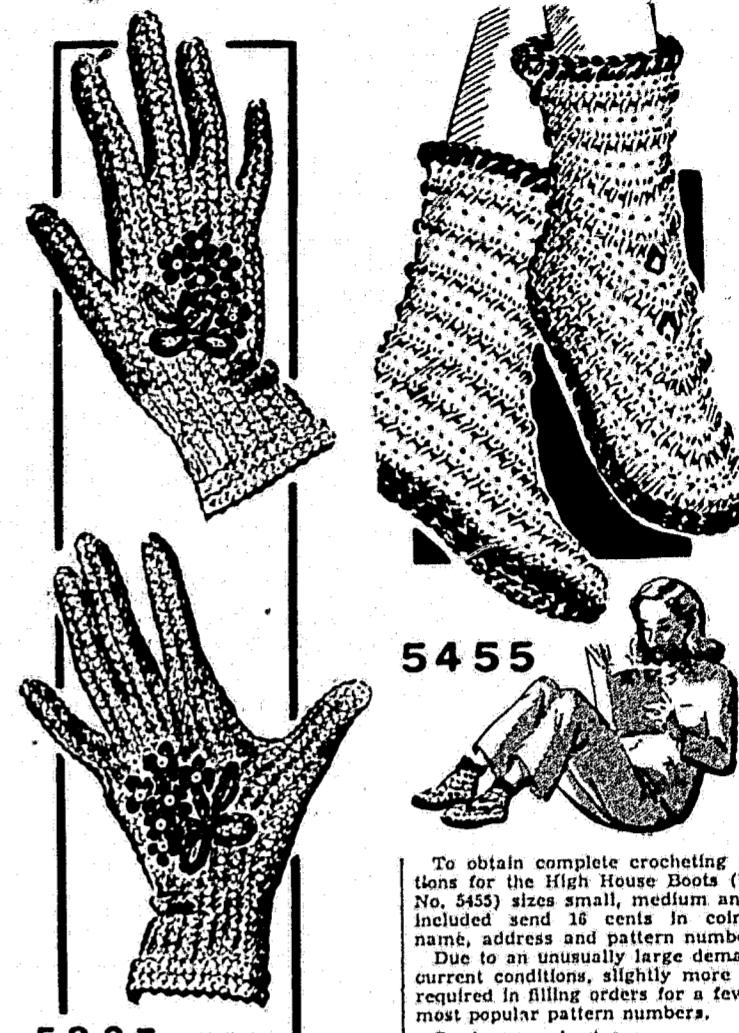
Pile the meringue in the center of the pie and anchor to the crust on the edges after spreading.

To open eggs evenly without breaking the shell, crack with a knife that is not too sharp.

The volume of the egg white may be increased slightly when 1/2 teaspoon of water is added to white before whipping. This applies particularly if the eggs are not as fresh as possible.

SEWING CIRCLE NEEDLEWORK

Crochet These Glamour Gloves Warm, Brightly Colored Slippers



By EDWARD EME

WNU Features.

TOP the magnificence of the Nebraska capitol structure in bronze, The Plow is the symbol of Nebraska and its faith—faith in the plains, in the soil, in the people. The seeds are sown, the plow furrows, the harvest gathered for peace, food is born. Nebraska's long product is the Missouri river on the east, its grain lands, its sugar beets; its ranges where feed on native grasses come the foods that make the nation's greatness and the strength of men everywhere. The plains, fields and ranges, Nebraska's wealth and the source of well-being.

The plains, with natural water, were the camping grounds of seven tribes. The Otoes, the Omahas, the Poncas, the Sioux, the Cheyennes and the Arapahos.

Braske, the shaggy buffalo, the deer and other game.

Due to an unusually large demand, slightly more than required in filling orders for a few of the most popular pattern numbers.

Send your order to:

SEWING CIRCLE NEEDLEWORK

1150 Sixth Ave., New York, N.Y.

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Name _____

Address _____

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Ask your dealer or write us.

Battleground of Indian

Tribe attacked tribe, fight

the greatest of hunting for

the last great battle was fo

between the Sioux and the Lakota

Massacre canyon, near

1873. There were around

Indians living in Nebraska

their chief occupation was

one of them, however, p

SOD HOUSE

local homesteader west of

modern, electrified farm hom

this primitive structure.

primitive agriculture between

the Indian braves, including

Crazy Horse, are buried in Fe

erson cemetery, while othe

Crazy Horse, Sitting Bull, and

the Yellow Hand, are buried in

the part of Nebraska's

and the lore.

Dr. True's Elix

THE TRUE FAMILY LAXATIVE

Aid in the relief of constipation.

Francesco Vasquez Coronado

party of 30 Spanish cavalie

Agreeable to take... For young

white men to visit N

That was in 1541. Pri

fers and trappers began

up the Missouri river

A Spanish expedition

Pedro de Villasus reache

on about 1720 and was p

assassinated near the prese

SOUTH

COLORADO

Duplicate

Nebraska "The Cornhusker State"

By EDWARD EMERINE

WNU Features.

TOP the magnificent Nebraska capitol stands a figure in bronze, The Sower. It is the symbol of Nebraska and its faith — faith in the plains, in the soil, in nature. Nebraska is the abode of the sower. The seeds are sown, the plants matured, the harvest garnered. In war or peace, food is first on Nebraska's long production line from Wyoming in the west, to the Missouri river on the east. Its corn fields, its grain lands, its rows of sugar beets, its ranges where cattle feed on native grasses — from these come the foods that add to the nation's greatness and the welfare of men everywhere. Orchards, gardens, fields and ranges are Nebraska's wealth and the top soil its source of well-being.

The plains, with nature as the sower, were the camping and hunting grounds of seven tribes of Indians. The Otoes, the Omahas, the Pawnees, the Poncas, the Sioux, the High House Boots (Pawnee) and the Arapahoes hunted the shaggy buffalo, the fleet antelope, the deer and other game which grew fat on the abundant fare. Conditions, slightly more than 100 years ago, called for a few thousand pattern numbers.

Order to:

CIRCLE NEEDLEWORK
Div., New York, N.Y.
6 cents for Pattern.



GOV. DWIGHT P. GRISWOLD
Gov. Dwight Palmer Griswold was born at Harrison, Sioux Co., Neb., in 1893. His parents were pioneers there. He graduated from Nebraska university in 1914. He served on the Mexican border as a sergeant in 1916, and as a first lieutenant and captain in World War I. He was first a banker, then newspaper publisher, before becoming governor in 1940. He has been re-elected twice. His home is Gordon, Neb.

Westward, Ho!

Rich land in Oregon. Gold in California. Nebraska became the highway of an expanding, restless, imaginative, adventurous nation. Westward — across Nebraska — the course of empire wended its way.

From Independence and St. Joseph came the covered wagons of the Oregon Trail. Gold-seekers came to join them and men heard of the California Trail. The Mormons, under Brigham Young, camped uneasily one winter near Omaha, then struck out boldly the next spring to mark the Mormon Trail. Intrepid riders

of Columbus. The Mallet brothers, with a party of eight Frenchmen, named the Platte river and traveled nearly the entire length of the state in 1830.

Spain, France and England all claimed the Nebraska plains at different times. In 1769 France ceded all of her claims to the area west of the Mississippi to Spain, but in

lashed their horses from St. Joseph to Sacramento, and the Pony Express was born, with 500 of its weary miles through Nebraska. Stage-coaches traveled the Overland Trail through Nebraska, and the Union Pacific struck out boldly from Omaha toward the Pacific in 1865. The Western Union's telegraph poles were often cut down by Nebraska Indians.

The Sower beckoned, and men came with plows that bit into the grassroots. Nebraska was organized as a territory in 1854 and became a state on March 1, 1867. Lincoln, named for the Great Emancipator, was made the capital. Nebraska became known as the "Tree Planter's State," for those hardy pioneers soon set out windbreaks, shade trees and orchards. The home of J. Sterling Morton, founder of Arbor day, stands today as a monument to his outstanding work in Nebraska's early home-making days.

Cattle Ranching Comes.

The buffalo were replaced by cattle, and on the open range thousands of cattle from Texas were fed and fattened. One of the most picturesque periods of Nebraska history was that of the cowboy, from 1867 to 1887. Enclosed ranches and mixed farming came next, but the famous old cow towns of Seward, North Platte, Kearney and Ogallala will never be forgotten. Their modern equivalents are Broken Bow, Parshall, Alliance and Valentine. The epic struggle between the cattlemen and the homesteaders is recorded in "Old Jules" by Mark Sanderson.

The Sower planted good seed in good earth. From that day in 1863 when Moses Merrill and his wife settled at Bellevue and established the first mission school, The Sower has blessed Nebraska.

NEBRASKA SOY HOUSE . . . This picture, taken in 1886, shows how a local homesteader west of Broken Bow solved his housing problem. The modern, electrified farm homes now found in Nebraska contrast strangely with this primitive structure.

primitive agriculture between wars by Indian braves, including Spotted Horse, are buried in Fort McPherson cemetery, while others lie Pawnee battlefield. The names Yellow Hand, Crazy Horse, Red Cloud, Sitting Bull and others remain a part of Nebraska's tradition and lore.

Francesco Vasquez Coronado and a party of 30 Spanish cavalry were the first white men to visit Nebraska. That was in 1541. French fur traders and trappers began to venture up the Missouri river about 1600. A Spanish expedition under Pedro de Villassur reached the confluence about 1720 and was promptly massacred near the present site of Omaha.

1801 Napoleon bought it back from Thomas Jefferson, in 1803, purchased Nebraska from the Little Corporal.

Lewis and Clark commanded the first expedition to Nebraska, 1804-1806. The Hunt party of Arikarees started the Nebraska region in 1811 on their way to Oregon. Seven of them returned the next year, finding their way out on the vast region by following the Platte river to where it joins the Missouri. Major Long with a party of 20 men in 1820 tracked from the Missouri up the Platte to the headwaters of its south fork near Denver. From 1820 to 1823 Major Long became the leading fur trader and explorer of

the relief of constipation and the goodness of the intestinal tract to take. For young children use only as directed.

Dr. K. H. S. Dixie
TRUE FAMILY LAXATIVES
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FOR CHILDREN

SENATOR NORRIS

Many people know about Sen. George W. Norris of Nebraska and his record in the U. S. senate, extending over a third of a century. But in Nebraska he is honored for more than the anti-injunction bill, the Tennessee Valley authority and the "game-duck" amendment.

Nebraska has the only unicameral, or one-house, state legislature in all of the 48 states. The one-house system began in 1937 and has 43 members elected on a non-partisan ticket.

This reform is the handiwork of Senator Norris who devised the plan, spent his own money to campaign and work for it.

Through the efforts of Senator Norris, Nebraska has a huge grid system which, in connection with irrigating a million acres of land, supplies electric power to farms and towns. All except one or two private electric utility companies have been taken over and added to the public power system.

Senator Norris made his home at McCook until he died there in 1944.

Veterans' SERVICE BUREAU

EDITOR'S NOTE: This newspaper, through special arrangement with the Washington Bureau of Western News, is able to bring readers this weekly column on problems of the veteran and serviceman and his family. Questions may be addressed to the above Bureau and they will be answered in a subsequent column. No replies can be made direct by mail, but only in the column which will appear in this newspaper regularly.

Freezing Army Points

This office has received many letters asking whether or not once men get overseas their accumulation of discharge points stops. The answer from the war department invariably has been that men continue to earn discharge points so long as they are in service.

This question was brought to a head recently when Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson was surprised when informed by the army newspaper, Stars and Stripes, that point scoring stopped September 2.

The war department now declares that both are right. Men in service do continue to earn discharge points for their record for use when and if a new freezing date is established. They point out that the first freeze date was May 12 when the total for discharge was 85 points. A new freeze date was established for September 2 when the discharge point total was 70. However, since September 2, the war department has reduced the point score to 50, or 20 points down, which is more than the veteran would accumulate in the four-month period. In other words, while the veteran total is figured at the number of points he had accumulated up to September 2, 1945, his point total had been lowered since that date from 70 to 50, making all who had 50 points on September 2 eligible for discharge. Further lowering of the total points necessary for discharge are promised.

Questions and Answers

Q. Here's a question I've never seen or heard of being directly answered. Are there answers, or just evasive replies? Can the boys in service in Japan take up correspondence work or study in the U.S.A.F.I. if they have the time or ability? Our son is stationed in Osaka with a medical company. He wants to get started in a veterinarian course. Will be watching closely for an answer. —Mrs. A. J. W., Neill, Neb.

A. Yes, men in Japan can take certain courses of study with the U.S.A.F.I. However, it is doubtful if such a specialized course as veterinary could be taken by correspondence. Would suggest that your son take the matter up with his company commander.

The Sower beckoned, and men came with plows that bit into the grassroots. Nebraska was organized as a territory in 1854 and became a state on March 1, 1867. Lincoln, named for the Great Emancipator, was made the capital. Nebraska became known as the "Tree Planter's State," for those hardy pioneers soon set out windbreaks, shade trees and orchards. The home of J. Sterling Morton, founder of Arbor day, stands today as a monument to his outstanding work in Nebraska's early home-making days.

Cattle Ranching Comes.

The buffalo were replaced by cattle, and on the open range thousands of cattle from Texas were fed and fattened. One of the most picturesque periods of Nebraska history was that of the cowboy, from 1867 to 1887. Enclosed ranches and mixed farming came next, but the famous old cow towns of Seward, North Platte, Kearney and Ogallala will never be forgotten. Their modern equivalents are Broken Bow, Parshall, Alliance and Valentine. The epic struggle between the cattlemen and the homesteaders is recorded in "Old Jules" by Mark Sanderson.

The Sower planted good seed in good earth. From that day in 1863 when Moses Merrill and his wife settled at Bellevue and established the first mission school, The Sower has blessed Nebraska.

1801 Napoleon bought it back from Thomas Jefferson, in 1803, purchased Nebraska from the Little Corporal.

Lewis and Clark commanded the first expedition to Nebraska, 1804-1806. The Hunt party of Arikarees started the Nebraska region in 1811 on their way to Oregon. Seven of them returned the next year, finding their way out on the vast region by following the Platte river to where it joins the Missouri. Major Long with a party of 20 men in 1820 tracked from the Missouri up the Platte to the headwaters of its south fork near Denver. From 1820 to 1823 Major Long became the leading fur trader and explorer of

the relief of constipation and the goodness of the intestinal tract to take. For young children use only as directed.

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Gift Aprons

A. PRON styles sure to please every home-maker. Gay hub styles to make up in pretty flower prints, checks or bright stripes. And if you like a shorter apron, a jaunty little tie-on with cherry applique.

Political Parties

A recent survey of the present political organizations in 57 countries, excluding Germany, shows that 5 of them have no political parties, 6 have only 1, 25 have from 2 to 5, 18 have from 6 to 10, and 3 have more than 10 parties.

Q. I am the widow of a World War I veteran, now receiving a pension, entitled to any additional benefits above her pension for doctor's care. If she is an invalid? —Mrs. G. H., Eureka Springs, Ark.

A. Yes, men in Japan can take certain courses of study with the U.S.A.F.I. However, it is doubtful if such a specialized course as veterinary could be taken by correspondence. Would suggest that your son take the matter up with his company commander.

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Baked Beans and Brown Bread to take out. Order Fridays. BETHEL RESTAURANT.

ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE from manufacturer. Samples and knitting directions free. H. A. BARTLETT, Harmony, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS

LOST—Thursday Evening, Jan. 24—Black Shearwater Fountain Pen, gold streamline point—probably near Bethel Restaurant or Bowling Alley. Sentimental value. Reward. Finder contact MRS. LESTON BROWN, 14 Orchard St., Norway, 5.

WANTED—Woodworking Power Tools and Hand Tools. Also need clamps. STANLEY B. DAVIS, Tel. 308-11.

WANTED—Waitress and Chamber Maid. GATEWAY HOUSE.

LOVELY!—Do you want a wife, husband or sweetheart? All ages write JOHN ORZELIK, 1120 South Kenwood Ave., Baltimore 24, Md.

Leave Shoes at Chamberlin's Store for repair and clothes to clean Wednesday and Saturday. EXCEL CLEANSERS AND DYES, INC., Auburn, Maine.

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CHURCH ACTIVITIES

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

John J. Foster, Minister

9:45 Church School. Mrs. Loton Hutchinson, superintendent.

11:00 Kindergarten Class

11:00 Service of Morning Worship.

The Pilgrim Fellowship will meet

on Sunday evening at 6:30 o'clock in Garland Chapel.

The Year Round Club will meet

on Wednesday evening at 7:00 o'clock.

The Ladies will meet at the

Manse on Thursday afternoon from

3:30 o'clock to five. Hostess: Mrs.

Lawrence Lord. Program Subject:

A Study of Lincoln. Committee:

Mrs. E. F. Ireland and Mrs. Emma Van Den Kerchoven.

The regular monthly meeting of

the Church School staff will be

held at the Manse on Thursday ev-

ening at 7:30.

Mary Jane Pugliese, daughter of

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Pugliese will

be baptised on Sunday morning.

METHODIST CHURCH

William Penner, Pastor

9:45 Church School. Miss Minnie Wilson, superintendent.

11:00 Morning Worship Service.

Theme: "Christianity and the Bible."

There will be an official board

meeting immediately after the

church service.

6:30 Youth Fellowship meeting at

Raymond York's home. Miss

Minnie Wilson and Laura Wilson

will have charge of the program.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY

Sunday services at 10:45 A. M.

All are cordially invited to attend.

"Love" is the subject of the

Lesson-sermon that will be read in

all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on

Sunday, February 3.

The Golden Text is: "I will feed

my flock, and I will cause them to

lie down, saith the Lord God, I

will seek that which was lost,

and again that which was driven

away and will bind up that which

was broken, and will strengthen

that which was sick" (Ezekiel 31: 16, 17).

The citations from the Bible in

the following passages: "The

Lord is my shepherd, I shall not

want. Surely goodness and mercy

shall follow me all the days of

my life and I will dwell in the

house of the Lord for ever" (Psalm 23: 1, 6).

The Lesson-Sermon also includes

the following selections from the

Christian Science textbook, "Science

and Health with Key to the

Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy:

"In the following Psalm one word

shows though faintly, the light

which Christian Science throws on

the Scriptures by substituting for

the corporeal sense, the incorpo-

ral spiritual sense of Deity:—(Divine

Love) my shepherd; I shall

not want. Surely goodness and

mercy shall follow me all the days

of my life and I will dwell in the

house of the Lord for ever" (Psalm 23: 1, 6).

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The Milwaukee (Wis.) Labor Views (Labor)
ARE YOU THINKING OF STRIKING? DON'T, IT COSTS YOU TOO MUCH

General Motors strikers lost \$15,842,000 in the first eight weeks of the strike. Had the strike been settled at the end of eight weeks and the strikers had gone back to work with a 15 per cent increase in hourly rates, it would have taken them EIGHT YEARS working every day, without layoff to make up the loss. But as a matter of fact, regardless of what they get in the way of wage increases, \$15,842,000

can never be made up.

The average hourly wage of General Motors workers when they went out on strike was \$1.12. The corporation offered a raise of 15 cents per hour before the strike was called, which the union officers turned down. These 180,000 workers could have been getting \$1.25 cents an hour during those eight weeks. It is the consensus of union and business leaders, as well as the Gallup Poll, that General Motors strike will result in a 15 per cent increase.

If the strike is settled at 15 per cent, it will amount to only 3 cents more per hour than was originally offered by the corporation. At 3 cents per hour it will take each General Motors worker 16,178 hours to make up the \$15,842 lost at the end of eight weeks on the picket line. That means 405 weeks or slightly under eight years.

One must bear in mind that also during the eight weeks they were out on strike their living expenses continued. Rent, food and clothing expenses were not stopped by the strike. Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's came and went during those eight weeks, therefore, these 180,000 workers either spent from their savings and War Bonds or went into debt. It will take them a year or two to save up the money spent or pay off the debts incurred.

Incidentally, brothers Thomas, Ruether and Frankensteen continued to draw down \$150 to \$200 per week plus expenses during the eight weeks. As officers of the UAW-CIO they can afford the strike, but their 180,000 members certainly could not.

The strike of the 700,000 members of the Communist dominated United Steel Workers of America scheduled to begin January 14, will cost the members \$36,728,600 each week they are out on the picket line. Within three weeks after the

strike begins it is estimated that 20 million American workers will be laid off because of the shortage of steel for production. This strike, therefore, will within three weeks be costing the American worker 15 MILLION DOLLARS per hour. If the strike lasts two months it will cause American wage earners to lose \$5,077,828,800. Read that figure again. It is over FIVE BILLION DOLLARS in wage losses.

Then, of course, there is a strike scheduled in the meat industry that will put 200,000 packing house workers on the picket line January 16. This will result in a serious meat shortage but why worry about the complicated meat shortage, what with General Motors and the steel strike on at the same time, one will have any money to buy meat with anyhow.

Are you thinking of going out on strike? DON'T—it will cost YOU too much.

The right to strike is as American as baseball, but it should be used only as a last desperate resort. Demand that your leaders get what you want by arbitration, compromise and decent American dealing around the table. When they have failed and want you to go out on strike, tell them you want to appoint a new committee of rank and file members of your union for one more try at the table with the boss.

It is time for the American workers to stand on their own two feet and quit following irresponsible, radical and incompetent labor leaders like a flock of sheep—think for yourselves, get together with your fellow workers and go into the bosses' office as you formerly did and talk things over with him as American equals.

Talk things over man-to-man, using good common sense and reasonableness and you will get more from management than over-paid selfish, un-American labor leaders will ever get for you—come now, wake up and get back on the trail—throw out your irresponsible, communistic labor leaders and put men into your union offices that have intelligence. YOU can't afford a strike. It costs YOU too much.

William A. E. Chappelle Jr., Editor and Publisher

Porcupines and other small wild animals cause many thousands of dollars damage to the sweet corn crop in numerous areas in Maine. The Division of Wildlife of the United States Biological Service, has work

ed out plans for control. A demonstration area will be established in the vicinity of Hartland in cooperation with one of the local culling companies. Porcupines also cause considerable damage to forest trees.

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